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10/591,662	09/05/2006	Karl Ott	295335US0PCT	3137
22850 7590 09/07/2010 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER EASHO, MARK				
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patentdocket@oblon.com  
oblonpat@oblon.com  
jgardner@oblon.com

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 8/16/201 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, because:

As applicant noted, Bruchmann teaches two methods, one using a solvent (acetone process) and the other being a prepolymer process. It is submitted that the prepolymer process does not require an organic solvent and that the catalyst would be capable of being incorporated into the prepolymer process as taught by Bruchmann.

It is further submitted that Galan does not suggest that the lactones or lactams are solvents, rather they are an extra compounds mixed with the polyol which would be present at the time of making the prepolymer (1:45-65). These added lactones or lactams are incorporated into the from about 0.1 to 20 % of the prepolymer (6:40-45). As such, Galan suggests that removal is not required or desired as acetone would be in a solvent process of Bruchmann, since the lactones or lactams are a desired component or additive in the final polymer product to improve cold temperature flexibility. Similarly, Bruchmann only teaches removal of a solvent in the solvent process (para. 85) and allows for various other additives (para. 88). As such, it is maintained that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have made the polyurethane of Bruchmann, "in the presence of" (ie. not as a solvent) a N-ethylepyrrolidone as taught by Galan in order to improve low temperature performance of a foam coating.

Bruchmann teaches that the polyurethane dispersions may be "foams" (para. 90) which is a similar technology of Galan as pointed out by applicant's remarks.

***Correspondence***

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Mark Eashoo at telephone number (571)272-1197.

/Mark Eashoo/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1796

Mark Eashoo  
SPE  
Art Unit 1796